The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,694.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

Ship ASIA, 1,700 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4 P.M.

Bombay	October 1873. 4	Leave Tuticorin	October 1873. 12
" Beitenchery	5	" Colombo	13
" Tuticorin	5	" Galle	14
" Galle	6	" Negapatam	17
" Carwar	6	" Pondicherry	18
" Mangalore	7	" Madras	20
" Cannanore	8	" Coconada	22
" Pondicherry	8	" Vizagapatam	23
" Calicut	9	" Bimlipatam	23
" Beppore	9	" Gopanlpore	24
" Cochin	10	" False Point	25
" Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beppore, and proceed from thence overland. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bosreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GHULIUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Oct. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH"	25
" Kurrachee	14	" Fao	29
" Gundur	15	" Koweit	29
" Muscat	17	" Bushire	31
" Bunder Abbas	19		Nov.
" Linga"	21	" Linga	5
" Bahrein	23	" Bunder Abbas	7
" Bushire	23	" Muscat	9
" Fao	25	" Gundur	11
" Mahomerah	25	" Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Reyes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMOR, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Timor.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

Ship ASIA, 1,700 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the at 4 P.M.

Bombay	October 1873. 4	Leave Tuticorin	October 1873. 12
" Beitenchery	5	" Colombo	13
" Tuticorin	5	" Galle	14
" Galle	6	" Negapatam	17
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" Cannanore	8	" Coconada	22
" Pondicherry	8	" Vizagapatam	23
" Calicut	9	" Bimlipatam	23
" Beppore	9	" Gopanlpore	24
" Cochin	10	" False Point	25
" Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

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N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, dryness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the throat, Catarrhal Affections, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. G. F. Cayes, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of Cargo, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons, September 25th,	to Calcutta.
AUSTRALIA	3,848 Tons, October 2nd,	to Bombay.
PEKIN	3,777 Tons, " 9th,	to Calcutta.
DECCAN	3,124 Tons, " 16th,	to Bombay.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons, " 23rd,	to Calcutta.
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons, " 30th,	to Bombay.
DELHI	3,778 Tons, November 6th,	to Calcutta.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st Proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

5 Bales grey jaconets, 3 bales T cloth, 7 bales shirtings, 2 cases muslin sarafs, 3 cases Bohemian gilt glassware, containing Flower vases, toilet bottles and fancy table ornaments, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th September 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF RANGOON GRAM

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder, by order and on account of Messrs. Jeymanjee Sitaram, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Sha Nupoo Nency ex Tamal—

1,145 bags Rangoon Gram,
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF JUBBULPORE SUGAR.

On THURSDAY next, the 2nd October, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Thacker Nanjee Dowjee, and on account and at the risk of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

N. D.—60 Bags Jubbulpore Sugar, damaged by rainwat r.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex Lady Lawrence.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th Oct. at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstores from Moir and Sons, consisting of mixed pickles, piccalilli, perkins French beans, Wiltshire bacon, fresh salmon, Findon haddocks, kipped herrings and mackerel, fresh Ling marmalade, assorted soup, Oxford Cambridge Savoury and Bologna sausages, Aberdeen pie, French & cork butter, bladder, lard, strawberries in syrup, chocolate and milk and cocoa and milk, condensed milk, dates in syrup, Duck and geen peas, American oysters smoked, corned and collard ox tongues, ox tongues in jelly, assorted jams, gem peas, carrots, condensed coffee, rodels sardines, bottled rhubarb, cherries in brandy, syrup and noyeau, greengages in soyeau and brandy, marjoram, colouring for soups, essence of Rennet, Duke of Edinburgh sauce, mushroom ketchup, essence of anchovies, tomato sauce, essence of coffee, &c.

Orders from Messes, Clubs, and private consumers will be registered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder :—

About 100 Tons 1st Class Teak Squares.
Ditto 200 Tons 2nd Class
in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchaser.

CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 30th September 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Oporto Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¾, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as a standard Stomachic Medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¾, and ¼ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the compound of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without producing any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, hathe had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. PERSIA will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 1st Oct., at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M. on that day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1873.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CORINNA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent s. s. Corinna.

Bombay, 29th September 1873.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 29th September 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29 h September 1873.

R. J. SOOBEDAR.—The Undersigned will do his best to meet the wishes of R. J. SOOBEDAR, and will be glad if he will call on him or the Deputy Commissioner at this Office, without delay, at any hour by day or night.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Mazagon Police Office, 29 h September 1873.

WANTED immediately, for temporary employment in the Kurrachee Collectorate, Sind, two experienced and thoroughly competent SURVEYORS. Probable period of engagement, Five Months.

Salary Rs. 100 per Mensem, with the Travelling Allowance of Overseers 1st Grade in the Public Wo ks Department.

Apply, forwarding Copies of Testimonials, to

CHARLES S. FAHEY,
Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Collectorate, Canals.

Kurrachee, 23rd September 1873.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

OPENING OF PASSENGER STATION COLABA AND ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

On the 1st OCTOBER the PASSENGER STATION at COLABA will be OPENED for TRAFFIC, when all Trains will depart from and arrive at that Station.

From the same date the Mail Train service between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be improved, the Mixed Trains between Bombay and Surat will be resumed, and additional Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora will be run. For particulars of which see the Company's Time Tables.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1873.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is noted for the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also several HOUSES for LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co.'s Cold Season Supply of FRESH VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS having just arrived, Orders from Upcountry will be promptly executed.

Price Lists can be had, free of charge, on application to the Undersigned.

TERMS—CASH.

V. G. PALEKAR,
Managing Partner.

Palekar & Co.'s Depot of Seeds, No. 24, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 29th September 1873.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, economy of management, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1.	Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.			
No. 2.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
No. 3.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
No. 4.	Do.	do.	do.	do.

No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.

No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.

No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Reasons for using the Machines given gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents :—

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE MONTH ENDING 27TH SEPT. 1873.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	Up to 13th Aug. 73		Present Month.		Total.		
	Rs.	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p		
Balon1stJan.'73						206,945	11	8
Rates	16,35,214	1032710	2	2,1,79103	6	8,11,283	8	10
Do. Tobacco.	5,02,000	280,917	2	0	39,766	15	0	3,41,684	1	0
Do. Light.	1,40,000	94,537	3	3	10,326	3	7	104863	6	10
Do. Lic.	1,46,000	139,333	3	4	10	0	0	139343	3	4
Conveyance Lic.	.....	15	10	0	.....			85	10	0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,21,263	159,021	11	0	16,300	2	0	163321	13	0
Market Fees	2,11,000	128,849	12	11	8,781	9	0	137631	5	11
Halaleore Cess.	2,93,952	111,124	7	0	35,290	15	8	146,692	1	3
Misc.—Fines	13,000	10,594	8	1	990	4	2	11,584	12	3
Do. Receipts.	22,812	14,877	8	1	2,870	11	7	17,748	3	1
Do. Savings	2,000	2,042	0	0	149	12	5	2,191	4	4
Do. Fees	58,485	35,191	2	5	2,407	6	2	37,598	8	7
Victoria Garden	8,500	7,287	7	1	429	3	6	7,716	10	7
Debt	.....	100,000	0	0	.....			1,00,000	0	0
Workshops	.....	45,209	4	1	7,197	13	2	52,407	1	3
Advances	.....	70,893	11	10	4,974	6	6	75,868	2	4
Deposits	.....	1,47,159	0	9	48,787	4	5	1,95,946	14	2
Last Yr's Assets.	.....	6,472	2	3	.....			6,472	2	3
Total Re..	32,33,457	2410917	3	7	341879	8	5	2759796	12	0
						Total Re.....		2959744	7	8

Disbursements.							
Superintendence	1,12,332	69,110	11	3	6,817	8	5 75,928 3 8
Assessment	56,852	30,727	7	6	3,715	11	0 34,438 2 6
Collection Dept.	84,272	50,850	11	9	7,008	1	5 57,858 13 2
Police Account..	3,90,414	239129	11	11	29,928	3	0 269058 10 11
Health Dept....	10,29,714	883456	15	6	61,756	5	1 945113 4 5
Public Works—							
Establishment	79,474	42,971	9	10	5,990	5	0 48,571 14 10
Lighting ...	2,47,988	152,480	5	7	20,580	7	3 173060 12 10
Watering ...	74,064	45,051	12	0	923	0	5 45,974 12 5
Repairs, Roads	3,02,700	214,091	4	8	29,745	8	5 243836 13 1
Do. Buildings	9,910	572	1	7	.....		572 1 7
Improvt. Str.	30,000	11,921	1	7	.....		11,921 1 7
Water Works.	44,176	155189	6	5	7,343	15	1 162533 5 6
Miscellaneous ...	17,346	9,811	12	5	1,747	14	0 11,559 11 5
Vic. Gardens.	10,470	4 050	3	1	735	12	4 4,785 15 5
Prim. Education	10,000	5,833	5	4	833	5	4 6,6 6 10 8
Miscellaneous ...	29,361	22,480	5	7	2,545	2	4 25,025 7 4
Debt	7,44,985	437928	5	4	40,547	0	0 478475 5 4
Workshops ...	.....	33,817	14	10	4,417	4	3 40,245 3 1
Advances ...	.....	158,896	4	4	43,441	4	4 202337 13 8
Deposits ...	.....	70,296	14	3	459	0	0 70,656 14 3
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	78,535	6	4	5	0	0 78,540 6 4
Total Rs...	32,88,958	2384589	1	6	2,51,307	7	0 2615896 8 6
Balance on 27th September 1873							343845 15 2
						Total Rs.	2959742 7 8

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN,
Actg. Controller.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges. Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¾, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 30TH JUNE 1873, at the rate of SIX per CENT. per ANNUM, or Rs. 3-12-0 per SHARE, will be PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 29th instant, to the PROPRIETORS registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN THE PRESS, a READY RECKONER from 1 Pie to 100 Rupees, progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 10 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees ; also a table for converting English into Indian Weight and vice versa. Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. and C. I Railway Office.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the occupation, from the 1st October 1873, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA. A deposit of Rs. 1-0 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of Rent in advance before the 12th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th Sept. 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has hardly altered from our yesterday's quotation, and the amount of business has not been large.

In Government Securities there is little doing, and prices remain nominally the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. to 10/32.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 13/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅛ to 5/16.
Do demand ..... 100⅛ to 11 0 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do. demand ..... 99 15/16]

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ..... 110] to]
Four & half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cents ..... 104]
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ..106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 .... 103;
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate 112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112;
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do.!	to 3 months' a.....	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	.....	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-9-0
Crowns 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ..... 107] to 107]
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 15-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THE steamer Corinna, arrived yesterday, proceeds to Kurrachee and loads for Europe. Steam freights are a trifle firmer; but the demand is small, wheat being the only article shipping in any quantity.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. / Coir bdls ..... £1 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £1 17s. 6d. }
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... / Seeds ..... } £2 12s. 6d.
Suez Canal ... { Cotton ..... / Steamer Cotton ..... } £2 12s. 6d. Rs. 20 per ton.
China ... { Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... } Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ... Rail ..... Rs. 35 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET for Spinning and Colaba Land shares firm Bombay Bank steady. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ...	760
1 ,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263] xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281]	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	45 pm.
40,000	200	all	32pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	121 xd
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
.....	£20	109·1·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	47·10·7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19·5·1	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,350
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Prere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	87
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	870
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 pc.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,675
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,125
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	270
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co.....	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	4,400
250	2,000	all	250pc.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	5,600
200	2,000	1,800	75 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
200	1,000	all	70 pc.	Fremct Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co.....	800
200	400	350	42½ pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	615
120	2,500	all	125 pc.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co.....	570
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
120	850	all	60 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,260 xd
5 0	2,500	all	140*	Allianse Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	67*	Bombay United	1,200
1,400	150	150	20*	Broach Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	50p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,640
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,315 xd
900	1,000	a.	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,215 xd
900	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,425
600	2,500	400	100p.c.	Royal	1,950
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	160p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,390
1,000	50	11	45p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics D'k'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 pc.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Vizgar Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THERE is no change to report in the position of the market, and prices remain well maintained. First holders are steady, and are selling in small quantities at current rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs.	4	14 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	11 0
2,000	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	13 0
500	,, ,, ,,	fine 40 in. 39 yds. 7½ lbs.	,,	5	10 0
850	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 10 lbs	,,	7	0 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	14 0
500	,, ,, ,,	(5) 50 in. 39 yds 10 lbs	,,	7	8 0
500	,, ,, ,,	54 in. 39 yds. 11 lbs	,,	8	1 0
2,100	,, ,, Printers	26 in. 30 yds. 3½ lbs.	,,	2	7 6
500	,, Dyed Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2	14 0
750	,, T. Red Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	3	14 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 27th instant report the Liverpool Market as closing quiet but firm, with Surats quiet but steady. Sales of the day amount to 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. There is no change in prices, Fair Dhollerah being still quoted at 6½ per lb. The Cotton market here closed quiet but unchanged, with little or nothing doing on European account. The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

50 candies Cutch (sel.) ..... at Rs. 175½ to 180
25 ,, Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 206
25 ,, Bhownugger ..... at ,, 194

YARNS.

The following sale transpired yesterday :—

4,500 lbs. Mule No. 50's ..... at 1/3 as. per lb.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th September, compared with the statement issued on 20th Sept :—

LIABILITIES.	20th Sept. Rs.	27th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,05,50,199	1,17,48,821
Do. do. do. at Branches.	43,62,373	43,31,874
Other Deposits	1,25,65,633	1,29,60,480
Post Bills	30,844	28,795
Cash Credits (Madras)	6,45,286	5,64,205
Rs.	3,54,53,735	3,69,33,964
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	61,45,132	63,50,272
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,06,285	15,75,876
Loans, on Security of do. do.	5,18,490	7,61,820
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,083	2,090
Bills Discounted	84,26,000	85,92,709
Stamps	5,110	5,043
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,00,241		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000	4,05,241	4,05,241
Bullion	6,72,103	6,37,996
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	10,03,551	11,13,307
Cash and Currency Notes	1,56,67,740	1,74,59,930
Rs.	3,54,53,735	3,69,33,964

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

September.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of clouds by Tells, when 10 = cloudless.	Minimum Temperature of Air read at 10 P.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 4 feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		Mls	In.
22	29·763	78·9	77·1	70·4	0·821	5·2	82·1	76·9	ESE, ENE, NW, WNW.		
23	·779	79·1	76·5	75·6	·891	6·0	82·8	76·1	NW, NNW. ENE, E, ESE, NNW, WNW, NW, NNW.	216	0·45
24	·795	77·8	75·8	75·1	·915	8·0	81·2	73·6	NW, NE, ESE, NNE, N, NW.	127	0·14
25	·806	77·5	75·5	74·8	·916	7·5	80·6	73·1	WNW, NNW. ESE, NNE, W, NW, NNW.	239	1·46
26	·822	79·9	76·4	75·2	·860	5·2	83·6	75·1	NW, S, W, WNW.	175	1·37
27	·844	79·9	76·0	74·6	·843	5·4	85·8	75·5	WNW, NW. ESE, S, SSW, W, WNW.	169	0·03
28	·857	79·5	75·9	74·6	·854	3·4	83·6	75·6	WNW, ESE, SSE, WSW, W, WNW, NNW, NNE.	196	0·05
										203	0·08

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 3·55
Registered between 1st January and 21st Sept. ..... 66·07

Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 28th Sept. ... 69·62

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Tebe (s).....	Patrovich ...	Trieste, September 6.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Pierre.....	Goa, September 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Euphrates (s).....	Melville.....	Kurrachee via Cutch Mandvee.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Tebe, to Trieste, &c.
Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Janet Court, 130 cases old tom, Eduljee Rustomjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi, 2 cases bacon, Framjee Bhicoojee Sons; 48 cases paper, Volkart Brothers; 3 cases cochineal, Hajee Jewa Noormahomed; 6 cases cochineal, the L A and A Co-Virago, 50 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Lady Lawrence, 2 casks bath bricks, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 20 cases eau de cologne, A C Gumpert.
Sterling s, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
British Sceptre, 1 package soap, 1 package medicine, 5 packages measure glasses, A K Suruffally; 23 packages medicine, H F Soares & Co.
Caradoc s, 8 hogsheads pale ale, 12 packages paints, H F Soares & Co.
Xanthe, 6 cases hardware, Abdool Hoosein Heptoolabhoy
FROM BORDEAUX.
Suzanne, 2 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 250 tons old iron, Johnson & Co; 8,000 bundles coir yarn, and 500 bundles myrabollams, Premjee Ranchordass; 26 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj.
Muriel s, 500 bundles wet dates, Suchoo Khakey; 6 bales hides, Sallahboy Mahomedbhoy; 350 bags wheat, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 500 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Behar s, 15 bales wool, Motilall Hurjeewan; 181 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 30 bales wool, Vizbooeandass Amrutlall; 15 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan; 49 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 200 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 40 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsidass & Co; 40 bales wool, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhoosein & Co; 35 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee; 42 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 41 bales wool, and 19 bales waste wool, Passoo Nagsey & Co; 22 bales wool, Annundjee Viram.

FOR HAVRE.

Behar s, 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe s, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Persia s, 3 pots coolfa oil, M M Meers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s, 79 bales cotton, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdoo; Khalock & Co; 50½ bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 145 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Abdool Noormahomed; 59 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 23 bales cotton, Fudoo Ramchanee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Houldsitch, Lieutenant, 25th King's Own Borderers, to join, from ——.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Knipe, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from Lucknow.
McCollum, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, from sick leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Lucas, Lieutenant, 7th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Taonah.

DEPARTURE—SEPTEMBER 28.

Hancock, Captain, Political Department, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 27th September, 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
28th Regiment N. I.—Capt F. C. Singleton to retain the Adjutancy on promotion.

LT E A Hughes, 1st Bat 2nd Foot, is reported to have completed a course of instruction in Army Signalling, and has received a certificate of qualification as Instructor.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 11th Sept 1873 :—
Lt Col S J Thorp, S C, Cant Magis, Kurrachee.

Sergt John Williams, 1st Bat 2nd Foot, Embarkation Sergeant, Bombay, is remanded to his regt to be invalided.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—
Poona Horse.—Regtl Order dated 21st Sept 1873, directing Major C D LaTouche to officiate as Comdt, Capt C A Moore as 2nd in Comd, Capt H H D Owen as 2nd Squad Officer, and Lt H Hay as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Westropp proceeding on six months' leave.

The following order is confirmed :—
Sind District Order, dated 15th September 1873, appointing Surgn Maj M Style, Staff Surg, Kurrachee, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at the station, vice Surg Maj Thorpe.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery.—Lt N L Nugent (C Bat 18th Brig) from date of departure, for 10 days, to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England.
98th Foot.—Lt C Fulton, to Bombay, from date of departure, to 31st Oct. 1873, for the purpose of studying the native languages.
Staff Corps.—Lt W A Wetherall, Adjt 22nd N I., from 18th Sept to 17th Oct 1873, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Indian Medical Department—Surg Maj E A Lawrence, for two months, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, September 27.)

MR G A Richardson, Offg Asst Conservator of Forests, assumed charge of the Sangor Forest Division from Mr W P Thomas, Asst Conservator, on the 10th instant, before noon.

Under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr Bapu Rao Patwardhan, Offg Extra-Asst Commr, to be a Mag of the 2nd class in the Balaghat District.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased, under Section 5 of the Central Provinces' Courts Act XIV of 1865, to declare that the Court presided over by Mr Bapu Rao Patwardhan, Offg Extra-Asst Commr, Balaghat, shall be of the 3rd grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs 500.

Mr W Manton, Offg District Supt of Police, assumed charge of the Police of the Sumbulpoor District from Mr R Logan, Asst Commr, on the 18th instant, before noon.

MR J H Fisher, Offg Depy Commr, Raepore, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 2530, dated the 29th ultimo, on the 19th instant, making over charge of the district to Mr H Fisher, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of that day.

Mr Hari Gopal Pachye, Asst Insptr of Schools, Central Provinces, appointed to assume charge of the office of Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, reported having done so on the 19th Sept 1873, afternoon.

Mr L O'Toole, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Public Works Department Central Provinces, is transferred from the Warora Colliery Division to the Nagpore Division.

Mr Gur Prashad, Extra-Asst Commr, is placed in charge of the Chanda Treasury, vice Mr Asst Commr S Jacob, transferred to Nagpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—29TH SEPT., 3 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th Sept., 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th Sept., 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 49 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 28th Sept. 7 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th Sept., 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Amoor, 29th Sept., 3-30 P.M. Time in transit, 13 hours 30 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 29th Sept., 6-25 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th September is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta.....	1 6	0 6
,, Galle	4 40	2 16
,, Kurrachee	0 50	0 5
,, Madras.....	0 57	0 9

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afterpacket.
United Kingdom	Oct. 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	1 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 6	Monday	Nov. 24
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	Nov. 3	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	,, 17		

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 7	Tuesday	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 14	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	Nov. 18	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 4	,, ...	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday.....	Oct. 18	Saturday.....	Nov. 15
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Oct. 6
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	Dec. 1
		,, ...	,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 24

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

3rd Oct. 1873.	31st Oct. 1873.	1st Dec. 1873.
6th ,, ,,	3rd Nov. ,,	*5th ,, ,,
*10th ,, ,,	*7th ,, ,,	18th ,, ,,
13th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,	16th ,, ,,
20th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	*19th ,, ,,
*24th ,, ,,	*21st ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
27th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
	28th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Ecutpoorra, Wasiek, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-0 A.M
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, (*i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs. 42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... ,, 24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,, 14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,, 5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,, 1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6·8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

Rasubhoy was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a silver ornament from the person of a native child named Chanjee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive twelve stripes. The same man was charged in two other cases with similar offences, and was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence.

BURGLARY.—A Mahomedan named Bowla Fuckeer Mahomed has reported to the executive police that on Sunday morning, when he returned to his shop, he found the locks of the front entrance all right, but on entering the shop he missed three boxes, which were subsequently found in a gully. The boxes were found forced open, and a gold watch, certain ornaments, and cash, had been extracted from them. Inquiries are being made into the matter.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is very severe upon our Latin, and objects to our quotation, "*paullo majora canamus*," although Virgil wrote it before us. "Paullo," he thinks, must be some colloquial term for "sky-blue." Probably our contemporary has only met (*sic*) with the more modern but less correct spelling of the word in "Burton's Anatomy" or the "Dictionary of Latin Quotations," to which he seems to be indebted for his scanty knowledge of the Humanities.—*Indian Statesman*, Sept 29th.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—We learn from the *Surya Prakash* that the Gaekwar has expressed his willingness to follow the advice of Colonel Phayre, the Resident, by introducing several changes into the administration. H. H. intends to open Revenue and Judicial establishments under the superintendence of educated and experienced natives. It is said that last week H. H. telegraphed to Mr. Muckoonrao Muneerao, Subordinate Judge at Surat, whom he intends to appoint a Judge of the High Court at Baroda.

THE recent heavy rain, we understand, has caused great damage to compound walls and other small buildings in Poona. The temperature has been sensibly lowered, and it is even getting chilly at night. The news may be pleasant to our friends in Bombay who are complaining of the sudden heat.—*Poona Observer.*

THE PAREL ACCIDENT FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been [illegible]:—

The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Westropp	Rs. 100
Nowrojee Pustonjee, Esq.	„ 50
Jaffer Sulliman, Esq.	„ 10
Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay	„ 10
James Thorburn, Esq.	„ 10
Bizzni Walton, Esq.	„ 20
O. D. Clerk, Esq.	„ 5
John Rowson, Esq.	„ 5
[illegible] MacEwen, Esq.	„ 5
[illegible]arrow, Esq.	„ 10
[illegible]e, Esq.	„ 10
[illegible]e Lady	„ 25

THE PARSEE DISCONTENTS.

To the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Khursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds.

GENTLEMEN,—We are in receipt of your reply, dated the 1st instant, which reached us on the 4th, to the requisition sent to you and signed by about 5,000 persons. In accordance with your request we have caused your reply to be made known to the persons who signed the requisition. We have now to state that the reply was considered unsatisfactory by those interested in the matter, and many complaints have been made with regard to it by the members of our community. A meeting of the requisitionists was convened on the 22nd inst., at the "All Bless Baug," when your reply was fully discussed, and the conclusion arrived at by the meeting was that a "protest" should be made against the unsatisfactory nature of your reply. We therefore now send to you the resolutions which were passed by the meeting on the subject, and we request that the resolutions may be recorded in the Duftars of the Parsee Punchayet.

(Sd.) SOHABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
„ N. M. WADIA.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. HERCULES, 130 tons, Captain A. Robert, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Point de Galle in ballast.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain C. L. Pierre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Domingos Soraniano, and seventy-three deck passengers.

THE S.S. SATTARA, 841 tons, Captain R. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Coast and Calcutta (September 3rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. A. Dick, and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s S.S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee via Cutch Mandvee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Ensign Moon, Mrs. Moon, three children, and 2 Misses Moon, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE FAZEL CURRIM, 488 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Mauritius and Zanzibar (September 6th), with the following cargo:—From Mauritius—92 cocoanuts. From Zanzibar—180 pieces and 3 bundles E. teeth, 158 bags cloves, 9 bags horns, 3 packages pepper, 178 bags cowries, 15 bags merchandise, 292 packages wet dates, 5 bundles copper cash, and 6,029 pieces timber. She brought six cabin and seventeen deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Abdool Currim Cadoo.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S.S. TEBE, 1,367 tons, Captain A. Patrovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, &c., via the Canal, with the following cargo:—From Trieste—1 case perfumery, 77 cases cotton goods, 1 bell, 3 cases oil, 2 cases chemical products, 2 cases glycerine, 2 cases drugs, 2 cases amber, 12 cases metal thread, 1 case bonnets, 1 case toys, 12 cases glass beads, 3 cases metals, 1 case machinery, 3 cases silkware, 28 cases pictures, 1 case stone, 10 bales cordages, 32 cases beer, 101 bales paper, 1 case cigars, 10 cases glassware, 9 cases colours, 22 bales turkey red yarns, 15 cases hardware, 10 cases stoneware, 1 case marble, 1 case books, 5 boxes wine, and 2 cases looking glasses. From Constantinople—54 porcelain pots and 1 case gold and silver coins. From Aden—112 packages gum, 11 packages aloes, 3 packages wax, 1 package specie, and 1 case sundries. She brought 2 passengers from Trieste and 12 from Aden.

THE S.S. CORINNA, 1,102 tons, Captain T. Dryden, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (August 23rd), calling at Gibraltar, Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, with the following cargo:—40 packages wine and spirit, 1 hogshead gingerwine, 1 hogshead brandy, 8 cases and 2 casks beer, 4 cases glass, 42 cases papers, 50 bundles rod iron, 1,074 bundles hoop iron, 150 kegs lead ore, 15 bundles steel, 652 bales cotton, 46 bales twist, 6 packages hardware, 129 packages sulphur, 5 cases furniture, 1 box musical instruments, 3 packages oilmanstores, 12 cases and 1 hogshead wine, 2 cases books, 11 casks clay, 5 packages corks, 150 packages tinplates, 659 bundles nail rod iron, 910 bundles steel iron, 4,756 bundles bar iron, 465 bundles iron, 9 packages tallow, 7 packages sundries, 18 bales piece goods, 2 cases varnish, 170 cases yellow metal sheets, 20 cases matches, 50 casks sulphate of copper, 6 bales woollen piece goods, 11 cases leather, 9 bales yarns, 176 packages machinery, and 2,300 packages merchandize; and some packages for transhipment for different ports. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		SEPT. & OCT.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 21 m	3 0	Tuesday..... 30	11 4 m	0 1
4 23 a	1 4		11 22 a	4 4
6 49 m	3 3	Wednesday ... 1	.....	
9 20 a	1 4		0 49 a	0 5
8 16 m	3 0	Thursday 2	1 26 m	4 4
8 11 a	2 3		2 16 a	4 9
9 12 m	5 2	Friday 3	2 27 m	4 9
9 21 a	3 10		3 27 a	3 8
9 55 m	6 3	Saturday 4	3 29 m	5 7
10 12 a	5 3		4 10 a	5 5
10 33 m	7 1	Sunday 5	4 17 m	6 3
10 55 a	6 6		4 47 a	7 0
11 8 m	7 7	Monday..... 6	5 0 m	6 8
11 41 a	7 6		5 24 a	8 3

Moon—Full, 6th, 10h. 31m. A.M.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it their special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion [illegible] rapidly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to [illegible]. Savory & Moore (Chemist to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c. [illegible], 143, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists. [illegible] and trade mark on each bottle.

HIGH COURT.—29TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancoovorbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotumdas Vullubdas v The East India Bank, &c.—Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v Hajee Meya and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

531-72—Ghandibhoy—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others v Bomonjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Shapoorjee and Thakurdas; and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v Thacker Morarjee Poonjah—Tyabjee and Sayani.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Mancoovorbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas; and Dallas and Lynch.

543-72—Ardaseer F.—Merwanjee Edoljee Chinoy and another v Khuresdbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

736-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Shoojawoodin Tyabjee and others v Morarjee Hurgopal and another—No appearance.

1-73—M M Munshi—Bai Archruthai, widow, v Sha Davidas Manecchund—No appearance.

324-73—Manesty and Fletcher—Furdoonjee Framjee Colah and others v Bhiccajee Ardaseer Chenoy—No appearance.

492-73—Jefferson and Payne—Ruttonsey Goculdas v Tricumdas Toolseydas—No appearance.

537-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Shoojawoodin Tyabjee and others v Dhunjeebhoy Aspeandeserjee and others—No appearance.

557-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Premjee Nundoo v Khimjee Jadowjee—No appearance.

584-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Rowchund Manockchund v Ebrahim bin Rujeeb—No appearance.

595-73—Prescot and Winter—Donald Bain and others v Nurrotumdas Jaitha—No appearance.

604-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ramchunder Meya and others v Gunput Bachola—Mirza Hoosein Khan—No appearance.

606-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ramchunder Succaramsett v Nowrojee Roostumjee and others—No appearance.

618-73—M B Barbhaya—Ranjevundas Doolubdas v Rahimbhoy Dhurrumsey—No appearance.

619-73—Jefferson and Payne—Thomas Blay and others v Hajee Zenool Abadeen—No appearance.

622-72—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Oomersey Soondeerjee and others v Natha Jadowjee—No appearance.

623-73—Sapoorjee and Thackurdas—Ramchunder Gungabisson v Gungaram Ootumchund—No appearance.

625-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Anundeebai v Purmanundas Jeevandas—No appearance.

627-73—In person—Putha Nathoo v Poonjee Kessow and others—No appearance.

628-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Meya Mahomed Sooleman—No appearance.

629-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Ali Mahomed—Hajee Ahmed v. Memon Ismael Hajee Ahmed and another—No appearance.

632-73—Mirza Hoosein—Ebrahimjee Moosajee v Moosa Huskely Talker—No appearance.

640-73—Tyabjee and Sayane—Jetha Waga and others v Memon Hajee Ebrahim &c.—No appearance.

610-73—Mirza Hoosein Khan—Succaram Kessow Bhundary v Edoljee Auderjee Homjee—No appearance.

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SURAT CONSPIRACY CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green and a Common Jury, Prema Dewcurn was charged with having on the 26th October 1871, at Bombay, abetted Bhawa Buggywalla, Soonee Marwaree, and Doolub Shamjee in the fabrication of false evidence at Surat and Bombay, the false evidence so fabricated consisting in the infliction of certain wounds on a man named Pitamber Sewram, with his consent, and with the intention of causing certain persons, Ludha Nuthoo and others, to be convicted of the offence of voluntarily causing hurt, in committing robbery. Mr. Justice Marriott, when at the bar, was connected with the case, and therefore did not sit to try it. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ferguson prosecuted; Messrs. Jackson and Ardasir Kapadia defended the prisoner.

Mr. Ferguson, in opening the case, said that some time in the month of October certain persons met in the stable of the prisoner. The jury would hear from one of those persons, who was an informer in this case, that a conversation took place among them, in which the prisoner took part. It was stated that a man named Heerjee Hemraj had been intriguing with the wife of a man named Ludha Nuthoo, and it was proposed to Doolub Shamjee, Pitamber, Sewram, and another, that they should go to Surat; that Pitamber should allow himself to be wounded by the other persons; that he should be left by them on the road; and that on being taken to the hospital he should charge Ludha Nuthoo with having wounded him. Pitamber and Doolub said they would willingly go to Surat and bring this charge against Ludha Nuthoo, provided they were allowed to include in the charge the names of three Brahmins named Mooljee Jeewa, Hurree Nutha, and Visumber Laljee. The prisoner and the other persons concurred in that, the details of the conspiracy were then gone into, and the prisoner undertook to provide the money to send these men to Surat. On a subsequent day, the 23rd October 1871, these persons all assembled again at the stable of the prisoner, and it was agreed that Rs. 50 should be given to Pitamber and the others to go Surat and carry out this plot. On the 25th October they started for Surat, where they stayed at the house of a Koonbie, whose name did not appear in the present case. At seven o'clock in the evening of the 26th these four men went out of one of the gates of Surat to the temple of Murimatha, and after having gone some little distance on the road Soonee Marwaree took out a clasp knife and Doolub Shamjee inflicted a wound on Pitamber Sewram's chest, the other three men then made the best of their way into the town, leaving Pitamber lying wounded on the road. Pitamber was found there and conveyed to the hospital. While being taken thither he made a statement that he had been wounded by Ludha Nuthoo and the three Brahmins. Not only did he make that false statement, but he got false witnesses summoned for the purpose of proving and substantiating that statement. On a subsequent day a charge of causing grievous hurt and robbery was made by Pitamber against those four persons, before Mr. Oliphant, the full-power magistrate of Surat. The other three conspirators, after causing the wound, left Surat the next day for Bombay, and when they arrived here they met the prisoner and other persons at his stable, and told him what they had done. Subsequently a policeman came from Surat to apprehend Ludha Nuthoo and the three Brahmins. Two of the Brahmins were arrested, and the other gave himself into custody. Ludha Nuthoo, against whom a warrant was also out, was found, but in consequence of a bribe having been given to the man who had been intriguing with his wife, to wit, making over his wife and children to him and likewise paying Rs. 50 to the Surat policeman, they agreed to let him go free and not press the charge against him. Thus the three Brahmins alone were included in the charge. In the case before the magistrate several witnesses gave evidence, all of whom spoke to a single fact but none to the same. One witness deposed that he saw the Brahmins assault Pitamber; another that he saw the three Brahmins pass by his house just before the assault; another deposed that he saw Pitamber, the three Brahmins, and a Cutchee going in the direction of this temple; and others deposed to having seen the said five men taking their meals together at the dhurmsala a few hours before Pitamber was wounded. Pitamber gave evidence likewise, but he would not be called before the Court, he having died some few months after this event in the hospital at Rajcote. The three Brahmins who were convicted at the Sessions Court at Surat would be called before the jury, and would give a distinct denial of having been at Surat at this time: one of them indeed had just returned to Bombay from Benares. The three Brahmins were sentenced for some years, and had actually served out nine months of their term when certain facts came to the knowledge of Government, an enquiry was instituted, and the Brahmins were liberated. In consequence a prosecution was instituted against several of those persons as quickly as they could be caught, and it was only lately that the prisoner at the bar had been arrested in Cutch, a warrant having been out against him ever since the liberation of the three Brahmins. After the jury had heard the evidence they could have no doubt but that all the charges against the prisoner were substantiated, and that this most diabolical conspiracy had been formed simply to gratify feelings of private hatred and malice.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. The case in the Police Court has been so recently and fully reported in our columns, that to repeat it is needless. The evidence given was substantially the same as that given before the police magistrate.

Mr. Jackson briefly addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, contending that his client was not in any way implicated in the matter, but that the charge was got up against him owing to his being an intimate friend of Hurjee Hemraj and a bitter enemy of Doolab Shamjee the informant. He also contended strongly against the evidence for the prosecution, a great portion of it being that of accomplices.

His Lordship then briefly summed up, after which the jury retired to consider their verdict, and after a short absence they returned a verdict of guilty on all the charges.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ADVENTURES OF AN AMATEUR CASUAL IN BOMBAY.

WHAT are respectively my name, age, and profession or calling, can be a matter of no consequence to my readers, yet perhaps they will not consider me egotistical if I inform them that I am nearer twenty than thirty, and that my profession is—nothing in particular. My description being of so non-descript a character (pardon the bull) they may possibly wonder what brought me to Bombay: in answer to which I beg to inform them, that in the course of my wanderings, and owing to unforeseen circumstances, I found myself, on arriving ashore in Bombay, in a situation both novel and embarrassing, that of a stranger in a strange land, and with by no means an inexhaustible exchequer. Soon after my arrival, the interval between which and my illness I spent in fruitless endeavours to obtain employment, I was attacked by fever accompanied with dysentery, just at a time when the daily diminishing state of my limited means warned me that I must leave my comfortable lodgings at Byculla and seek less expensive quarters. My illness, however, was too severe at its commencement to admit of my removal, but as soon as the crisis was over, and I was sufficiently recovered to bear the fatigue, I, after a consultation with my doctor, resolved to act upon his advice, and accordingly had myself transferred by means of a palkee to the European General Hospital. I remained there about six weeks, at a charge of one rupee per diem, when, thinking myself sufficiently recovered, I quitted it to prosecute my search for any employment which would afford me means of subsistence. I had only been absent from the hospital about ten days, when with the exertion of walking and the exposure to the heat of the sun, my object necessarily compelling me to be on my legs most of the day, especially during the time when the air is at its greatest temperature, I brought on a relapse of my old enemy (fever), and was obliged, *nolens volens*, to become for the second time an inmate of the E. G. H. Resolved not to leave a second time till I was perfectly convalescent, I remained there until perfectly recovered, and having been reduced to my last rupee, owing to the inroad made on my limited means, by the expenses attendant on my illness, I on my departure from hospital, acting according to the advice of an old Anglo-Indian, applied for admission to the Strangers' Home, Mazagon—a place concerning which I had heard a great deal, and had a certain degree of curiosity, certainly not inclination, to visit. Accordingly, one afternoon I quitted the hospital and wended my way to Mazagon, and having found the place of my destination, I inquired for the Superintendent, and having stated my case to him, followed him to the office and had my name, &c., entered in a book kept for the purpose and was enrolled as an inmate of the Bombay Strangers' Home; and in the eyes of most of the *Anglo-Indian* community of Bombay, became, I am afraid, little better than a vagrant and loafer. This being only a sketch of my own personal adventures and experience, I do not intend to take up the gauntlet on behalf of those unfortunate, and I believe hardly abused, fellows who like myself, though it may be from different causes, are compelled to seek refuge *pro tempore* beneath its roof.

I was rather overcome by the fatigue consequent on my walk up to the Home, and accordingly, on being registered and shown to the cot which was pointed out to me as mine, was glad to lie down and rest, taking a view of the room and its inmates. I found myself in a long corridor-like, airy apartment, some 50 feet long, opening on to a verandah on over side, containing 18 or 20 cots ranged along the sides, most of them unoccupied, it being then early in the evening and most of their occupants (or rather owners) being out for a walk, or else indulging in a game of draughts in an inner room. As the appointed hour for closing the Home for the night drew near (9 o'clock), they gradually retired to their cots, there to await the nocturnal visit of the Superintendent, who at nine o'clock, every evening, makes his rounds accompanied by his assistant, to see that every man is present and in a sober condition, the orderly or assistant folding up the bed of any man who may be absent, from which condition it cannot be altered until the occupant has seen the Superintendent personally and satisfactorily explained the reason of his absence. Though the utmost quiet and order reigned throughout the night, I did not obtain much sleep, owing to the novelty of the position and the uncomfortable feeling most experience on taking up their quarters in a strange place. Towards morning, however, I fell into a doze, from which I was awakened about 6 o'clock by the stir and noise made by those of my fellow-lodgers who had risen from their beds. I was also at this time paid a visit by the baker, who deposited on the several cots a loaf of bread (1lb. I believe in weight), which allowance of *rotee* was to serve as the day's *quantum* for each man. I having deposited my "whack" on the shelf suspended above my cot, I enquired the way to the bath-room, and as little Mr. Bouncer facetiously terms it, "did tumblers;" and returned to the room to dress—having done which I dressed and went as far as the Grant Road station in the hope of obtaining some employment on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. In this object I was unsuccessful and returned to the bungalow, arriving there at a little before 8 o'clock, at which time we had breakfast, consisting of two or three slices of cold meat, accompanied by (shudder not oh sensitive reader!) a few slices of raw onion by way of relish, washed down with a pint of tea. After breakfast most of the inmates commenced to dress preparatory to their departure in search of employment; but not feeling very well after the unusual amount of exertion I had undergone on the previous day, I remained indoors. At one o'clock dinner was (served I was going to say, but this would be incorrect,) announced by the ringing of a bell, and every inmate taking his plate to the kitchen obtained his share from the cook, and returned with it to the room which he occupied. The dinner consisted of Irish stew, consisting of one pound of meat per man, together with an equal amount of vegetables, (forming a meal altogether ample for any rational being), and rice, and of course a portion of our bread (the *corte* the reader will perceive was neither expensive or extensive). This allowance is weighed out each morning in presence of the Superintendent and one of the inmates of the Home, each man taking in turns as orderly, not so much from a fear on their part that the quantity should be short, but as a short of check on those peculations which cooks are so apt to make on behalf of their swarthy outdoor acquaintances. This is the daily fair at the Home, varied only on Sunday by the substitution of curry for stew. In the afternoon I walked down as far as the Post Office, hoping to find letters there awaiting me, but was only doomed to disappointment: at 5 o'clock we were served out with a pint of tea, the same as in the morning at breakfast, and eked out with the consumption of it as much bread as we had left of the pound, which formed our daily allowance. During the afternoon and evening the men who had been out in search of employment returned, in every case unsuccessful, and I felt much depressed at the remarks they made as to the difficulty of obtaining employment in Bombay either in public departments or private firms.

In the evening, *i. e.* at eight o'clock, the Secretary of the Institution (Colonel Disbrowe) kindly came, as is his custom twice a week, and read aloud a portion of an interesting work by a standard author to us, and I am sure the inmates are greatly indebted to him for this real labour of love, as it makes an hour or so pass very pleasantly. At the conclusion of the reading we retired to our respective cots and on the previous evening, and awaited the visit of the Superintendent, who in a few minutes paid us his nightly visit and returned. Such is a description of the daily routine of the Strangers' Home, Mazagon, a place which I shall long have reason to remember as affording me food and shelter at a time when, had it not been for its friendly aid, I might out of sheer misfortune and inability to obtain means of subsistence have starved or become *de facto* a *pucka* vagrant, and of whose internal discipline and management I cannot speak too highly.

(*To be continued.*)

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INDIAN ITEMS.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. T. J. Phillips, while playing hockey last Monday evening, fell with his pony, and broke his right collar bone. We trust he will soon recover.—*Bengal Times*, Sept. 24.

TOURISTS.—Many residents, official and non-official, are about to leave for the mofussil on tour, in consequence of the holidays, and next week, we may see Dacca nearly emptied of its European population, to say nothing of the natives, who are leaving by hundreds daily for their homes.

A FATAL accident occurred on the 22nd instant in the cross-road at the eastern end of Huzratgunge, Lucknow. A man was run over by a carriage-and-four, furiously driven, and was killed instantaneously. The police constables, who were on duty, attempted to apprehend the offender, who, we are told, was a railway hotel keeper, but failed to overtake the carriage.

SAVAGE ATTACK.—On Monday afternoon, a poor old man was taken to the hospital from a village near Moonshegunge, fearfully torn by a leopard, that attacked him whilst he was working in the jungle. We would recommend some of the gentlemen who intend "sport" during the Poojah to look the animal up, on their way.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The other day, a lad of about 12 or 14 years of age, employed about the Elephant Kheddas, had in some way or other provoked one of the animals, a large "tusker." It pinned the lad collfashion between its tusks to the ground. A narrow drain or rut gave the lad an opportunity to wriggle loose, and escape with a few bruises about his chest.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—A correspondent writes to the *Bangalore Examiner* from Ghazeepoor:—Five or six days since, a similar horrible case occurred in the city—a woman having cut her stepson in pieces, roasting them, and serving them up for her husband's supper. He, however, discovering a finger among the pieces, was so horrified to find it belonged to his infant son, that on extracting a confession from his wife he at once sent for the police and gave her into custody.

A PATIENT.—A singular patient was admitted to the hospital the other day, in the person of a female dwarf. The little body was in labour, and had been suffering for some days, and a safe termination to what is ordinarily a natural process, in such a shapeless specimen of humanity, was hardly to be expected. An operation had to be performed, involving the destruction of the infant, from which the little patient has made a capital recovery. We are not surprised to hear that her husband is a lunatic. The child was puny, but naturally formed.

HAVELOCK CHAPEL, AGRA.—This chapel which is now being built to perpetuate the memory of General Sir Henry Havelock is rapidly being finished. The corrugated iron roof has arrived from Calcutta, and the chapel is expected to be opened for Divine Service next month. In consequence of the building having an iron roof (which was essential) the expense has exceeded the amount estimated for the cost, although the structure will be much more lasting, and after the experience of the last rains it is felt important to have something more secure than the ordinary tile roof. We learn with satisfaction that His Excellency the Viceroy has sent Mr. Gregson a donation of Rs. 500 towards the Building Fund.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DACCA SALADS.—That painful compound of coarseness and scurrility that calls itself the *Indian Charivari* has the following witty (?) paragraph in its last issue:

"Dacca Salads.—To make a salad tasty, says an epicure, it needs a miser to pour out the vinegar, a spendthrift the oil, a wise man the pepper and salt, and a madman should mix all together.

N. B. May be had at the Commission Agency direct from the compounder."

The proprietor of the Commission Agency begs us to inform the public on his behalf, that he has succeeded in obtaining the services of the first mentioned three persons, but having failed to procure compounders, he has ordered a number from the office of the *Indian Charivari*. The public may rest assured of a judicious selection. It is anticipated that the applications will be very numerous, but he assures the public he will be most exclusive in his choice, and be very particular in giving the preference to persons with *pseudo*-military titles.—*Bengal Times.*

WE hear it stated that a rifle match is likely shortly to come off between the Lahore and Simla Volunteers when we hope our citizen soldiers will maintain the laurels they have already won for good shooting.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE people of Dahzunges Hazara have revolted and driven the Governor, Shahzada Khan, from the country. The men followed him about four coss, hoping to be able to kill him, but failed in their design. The Ameer will doubtless send some troops to punish the rebels, but Shahzada Khan is not fit to govern Huzara, as he is too mild and gentle.—*Id.*

IT appears that caravans travelling to Iran and Meshed are in some danger from robbers, two having been recently plundered on the road, and in consequence of this, the caravans now take the Seistan *route*, though it is very sandy and causes a great deal of trouble. When the persons who were robbed sought redress from the Governor of Herat, he is said to have taken no notice of their complaints.—*Id.*

RIGHT HAND AND LEFT HAND SIGNATURES.—A curious instance of right-hand and left-hand signatures, made by the Treasury Officer at Rangoon, has just provoked a "wigging" from the Comptroller-General to the erring officer, through the Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah. There is a rule that all Treasury Officers should be instructed always to maintain a uniform signature, a neglect of this precaution frequently entailing much trouble on paying Treasuries, and, therefore, specimens of the signatures of Treasury Officers are sent to Treasuries drawn upon when changes occur. On the 20th ultimo, the Money Order Branch of the Comptroller General's Office received from Rangoon the advice of a Money Order drawn on Calcutta. The advice purported to be signed by R. A. D. Perrean, but the signature was so dissimilar to the ordinary signature of that officer, that it was impossible for the Comptroller-General's office to accept it as genuine and pay the order on it. To avoid the risk of inconvenience to the payer, the Comptroller-General telegraphed to the Treasury officer at Rangoon, who telegraphed in reply "Perrean signed with left-hand. Right arm dislocated." Upon this, the Comptroller-General requested that "Mr. Perrean be informed of the serious nature of his neglect in overlooking rules so recently promulgated. It was manifestly his duty either not to sign the order, or, if he did sign it, to acquaint the paying officer of the cause of change in his signature. The rule requiring uniformity of signature was passed with the special object of preventing forgery—and yet within six months of its issue, an officer deliberately attaches to an important document for the payment of money a signature which no one, unacquainted with the cause of the change, could pronounce to be anything but a clumsy forgery.—*Madras Times.*

MISS POGSON'S APPOINTMENT.

WE have hitherto refrained from making any allusion to the appointment of Miss Pogson as assistant to her father, the Government Astronomer at Madras. Our readers will well understand that the circumstances which rendered such an appointment necessary also made us feel that as little as possible should be said on the subject. But a Madras native newspaper, *Native Public Opinion*, has, with characteristic vulgarity, written a grossly personal and insolent article on the subject, which will probably lead to an expression of the opinion of those who are in the best position to judge of the suitability or otherwise of the appointment. Already we are glad to see that the *Madras Athenæum*, always independent and outright, although sometimes, perhaps, in a less evidently strong cause than the present, has come forward to protest against the article in question, and to defend a lady and her dead brother from the attack of the native journalist. We have the best reason for knowing that Miss Pogson is very well fitted to fill the post lately held by her brother, and the change will undoubtedly be one for the better. Mr. Ragunatha Chariar, the Native Assistant at the Madras Observatory, on whose behalf the *Native Public Opinion* writes, is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and talent, and we believe he would be the first to condemn the style in which his claims have been put forward by the native paper in opposition to those of Miss Pogson. Any one who knows anything about Observatory work must be aware that in Mr. Pogson's position, a European assistant is an absolute necessity. Moreover, we gather from the *Athenæum* that, but for the appointment of his daughter as his assistant, the Madras Government Astronomer would probably have resigned his appointment and left the scene of his scientific victories and of many private sorrows. It would be difficult to get a successor of Mr. Pogson's talents to come to Madras, and altogether we think that if Lord Hobart's Government had no greater "job" than this recorded against them, they might expect little blame from posterity.—*Englishman.*

THE Canadian method of measuring trees is said to be as certain as it is grotesque. You walk from a tree, looking at it from time to time between your knees. When you are able to see the top of it in this way your distance from the root of the tree equals its height.

TWENTY-FOUR books were published in Japan last year. Seven were translations of foreign elementary works on chemistry and physics, four on geography, two on American history, and three on civil law. One gives the Japanese text of all the treaties of Japan with foreign countries; another a full list of Japanese officers above a certain grade; and a third is on the Principles of Freedom.

AFGHANISTAN.

YESTERDAY (24th August) the Ameer received a letter, dated the 18th instant, from Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkestan, to the effect that the Naib left Budukshan on the 16th instant, after making satisfactory arrangements for the security, &c., of that Province, and after appointing General Hafizoolla Khan its Governor, and that His Highness can remain satisfied as regards the disposition of the people in that territory.

The Ameer sent the sepoy who killed Brigadier Khodadad Khan, under the pretence of the latter attempting an assault on him, to the Mustowfee Habeeboollah Khan for such punishment as he might consider advisable on account of the deceased Brigadier being one of his relations, but the Murtowfee said that the Ameer should award punishment in this case himself, and that he did not consider the blood of the accused as valuable as that of the deceased. All the Military officers of the Wardak tribe in a private interview with the Mustowfee said:—"It is unnecessary to mention the ill-feeling which exists between us and the Commander-in-Chief and other Sheeas, as we have received injury several times at their hands. In the present case also it is manifest that the Brigadier Khodadad Khan was not in the habit of such contemptible acts, and there can be no doubt that these Sheeas must have instigated this sepoy to kill him under this false pretence. If no arranements are made for the future, how shall we be able to carry on ourselves in the army." The Mustowfee observed that at present no notice should be taken of this matter, and that he would see about it when he found an opportunity. The murderer is still in confinement.

In consultation with the Commander-in-Chief and other Sheeas, Sultan Mahomed Khan, Superintendent of the Customs Department of Candahar, at present at Caboul, secretly presented a list of sums to the Ameer misappropriated by Khwaja Mahomed Khan Wardak, Governor of Kulat Tokhi, amounting to fifty thousand rupees. His Highness made over this list to the Mustowfee, but no result has been made known further than this that His Highness has written to Khwaja Mahomed Khan that the Government share of the wool of sheep which was formerly sold through him will be carried in future by Government camels to Bombay for sale.

THE Naib Commander-in-Chief, Hafizoolla Khan, has written to the Ameer from Budukshan that some rebels from among the elders of Budukshan, having absconded with its ex-Meer, Jehandar Shah, to the Chitral border, disturb the place and cause injury to the people on the Zibak border, and that he has therefore appointed Meer Sadik Shah Governor of Zibak, and having sent him with one cavalry regiment, two companies of infantry troops, and five hundred Afghan sowars, has directed him to return to Budukshan after awarding adequate punishment to the rebels. In a Hindee letter recently received from a merchant in Bokhara it is stated that the Russian troops, after the settlement of the Khareszm matters, have gone against the Tekka and Yomut Turkoman tribes, but their real intention is not made known. Azam Kumedan, brother-in-law of Sirdar Ahmed Khan at Umballa, in a verbal dispute in the city of Caboul, wounded Gul Mahomed Khan Bamezai, son of Golam Mahomed Khan, with his sword. As the latter gave a deed of compromise to the Ameer, His Highness awarded no other punishment to the Kumedan further than confiscating his property and horse and giving orders for his expulsion to the Candahar.

The dispute between the Kharotee and the Suleiman Kheyl tribes, which was pending before the Ameer, has been decided as follows:—

"No person of one tribe shall harbour enmity in future against any individual of the other tribe,

their religion the crime of drunkenness, which so often gets the British soldier into trouble, is almost unknown.

Of course, the great topic here is the "Concession" and what will result from it. The details of the "Act" have already appeared in your columns, so I will not touch upon them. Mr. Collins and a party of engineers arrived in Persia some three months ago and have been everywhere well received. At Tabris, the capital of Azer-Bijan, the richest and most civilized province in Persia, they were granted an audience by the Governor, who is the heir apparent to the throne. He informed them that Baron Reuter would have the cordial support of the Shah, and that his "scheme" had created the liveliest interest among all classes, and was looked upon very favourably. In every country there is a party opposed to change of any sort, and Persia is no exception. The Mollahs, or priests, have pronounced against the "Concession," but this is of small moment, for their influence has been some time on the wane and will probably be further diminished by the European experiences this summer of the Shah and his Ministers.

The inquiries, observations, and surveys already made by the pioneer party have evidently been of the most satisfactory nature, for Baron Reuter has ordered the proposed railway between Teheran and Resht to be commenced at once, although the line has not been completely surveyed. This seems to show that he is determined that this work shall be done at any cost, and done quickly, though no great difficulties or obstacles are anticipated. A camp of engineers and workmen has been formed at Resht, under the superintendence of Mr. Macnair, M.I.C.E, who has had many years' experience of Indian railways, and I believe I am correct in stating that the plant has already left England, and that the laying of the plates will be commenced by the end of this year. This line will be followed, I understand, by far more extended operations, to the south of Teheran—viz., to Ispahan, and from there to the Persian Gulf, and, perhaps, also to the Turkish frontier, the former opening up a direct line to India and the latter, if the Turkish Government and the Baron's Company could be got to work together, a direct line to the Mediterranean.

There is one great evil in Persia, to the removal of which the earliest attention ought to be paid. There are no banks in the country and no regular means of transferring money from one place to another. This is more particularly felt here on account of the coinage. Nominally there are two gold coins, called toman, 8s. 4d., and half toman, 4s. 2d.; but they are never used. The coins that are in circulation are kiran, 10d., and half a quarter kiran; these are all silver. The Persian who can save a few kirans either buries them in the ground or, if of a more speculative turn of mind, lends them to his poorer neighbours, getting at least 120 per cent. interest, and this on good tangible security. This I am assured is the regular rate paid. Of course, these evils would be remedied by a sound system of banking and a revised coinage.

The collection of the customs is to be handed over to Baron Reuter on the 21st of March next. Whether this branch of the "Concession" will prove a lucrative one or not is hard to say, but it is well known that, as at present administered, there is a total absence of system, of recognized laws or just regulations regarding the customs. The prevailing idea is that the revenue obtained from them but little more than covers the expense of their collection, but this can be accounted for by the smuggling which is known to be carried on wholesale by means of bribery.

Another very important part of the Baron's scheme I hear is "irrigation." The soil of Persia is undoubtedly very fertile, provided a fair water supply can be insured. Thousands of acres are at present simply desert for the want of it. Though the rainfall is not great in the plains, yet on the mountains the rain and the melting of the snow are so considerable that an immense quantity of water (and this is manifest from the water courses one meets with in every direction) flows down to the plains, and is there lost and wasted, if not before at least as soon as it reaches the great salt desert, about 20 miles from Teheran. This applies within even greater force to other parts of the country. This water, if pent up in reservoirs, which many writers think could be easily constructed, would not only be sufficient for the better irrigation of land already under cultivation, but would also be the means of recovering immense tracts of what is now desert. The soil is well adapted for the growth of silk, cotton, and opium, but these at present are not grown in sufficient quantities to meet the native demand. Mr. Watson, in his book on Persia, propounds the notion of planting the slopes on the southern side of the Elburz, for the purpose of attracting moisture. Why should not this be done?

It may fairly be assumed to be an established fact, from the numerous reports which have been made from time to time by competent persons, notably Mr. Eastwick, on the mineral wealth of this country, that there are rich mines of coal, copper, iron, and lead, not only in Azer-bijan and Mazanderan but in other parts of Persia, which have up till now remained entirely, or almost entirely, undeveloped. Doubtless steps will be taken without delay to test the value of these mines, for when steam communication is made between the Caspian and Persian Gulf, and possibly, the Mediterranean, should they turn out as is expected, the produce of them, conveyed quickly and at a moderate cost, not only through the country but to Europe and India, would prove a great source of wealth to the Company that works them and to Persia generally.

MARGARET MARY ALACOQUE, THE SAINT OF PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

(Sheffield Daily Telegraph.)

The English pilgrimage headed by the Duke of Norfolk to the shrine of Margaret Mary Alacoque is attracting great attention, not only in England, but on the Continent of Europe and in the United States of America. Such manifestations of the tendency of the age must not be overlooked by the press, and we agree fully with some remarks which an American paper has just made on this subject. . . . . We propose to lay before our readers in two or three articles an account of the life of "the Blessed Margaret Mary," taken chiefly from a work by a member of the "Society of Jesus," which is based on an autobiography written by the saint herself, at the request of her Director, Father Rolin. . . . . Margaret Alacoque was born 22nd July, 1647, at Terran, near Charolles, in the Province of Burgundy and the diocese of Autun, her father being a judge, and otherwise a man of respectable position. In the life which she afterwards wrote, she says of her tender years that her sallies of childish vivacity were an intolerable torment to her, because she felt they were displeasing to God. "I felt constantly urged to repeat, though I did not know the meaning of the words, 'My God, I consecrate to Thee my purity; I vow to Thee perpetual chastity.'" Even at this time her desire was to go and bury herself in solitude. "I was kept back," she says, "by the fear of meeting men." The Queen of Virgins gave her perpetual proof of her care. "I did not dare," she says "to address myself to her Divine Son, but I always addressed myself to her." At nine years of age, being then under the teaching of the Dames Urbanists at Charolles, she took her first Communion; and henceforth had no taste for childish pleasures. "The spirit made me put myself in prayer almost always prostrate on the ground, or kneeling on my bare knees, provided I was not seen." About this time she took a severe illness, which kept her a-bed for four years, and the malady was such as to defy the physicians. Then she made a vow to the Virgin that if cured she should be one of her daughters. The Virgin then took absolute charge of her. "It happened that one day," she writes, "I was seated while saying my rosary, when she presented herself before me and gave me the following rebuke, which I have never forgotten though at that time I was young. 'What; my daughter, is it possible that you should be so negligent in my service?' These words left such an impression that they have served me all my life." Having regained her health she prayed secretly for two hours morning and night—but, says her brother Chrysostom, conformed with charming modesty in other respects with the wishes of her mother and brothers. By watching and fasting she impaired her health, and brought on a pain in her side, which she would have concealed but that a sudden fall forced from her an exclamation by which her secret was known.

Margaret recovered her health by making a Novena along with her mother; but soon after this time her mother seems to have placed the household at the mercy of certain persons "little better than servants," who reduced both the mother and the daughter to a state "little better than that of captivity. In her own words, it was "a state of continual war." When she went to the Sacrament of the Altar she was accused of going to meet a young man—though, she says, "I would rather have been torn to pieces than haveeven thought of it." She was some times even driven from the house in consequence of these disputes, and would remain in a corner of the garden or stable without food, or with no more than a little fruit or milk given her by the kind villagers. Night and day she was subjected to these mortifications, but she felt that they were intended to make her resemble her Lord, who "was constantly present with her in some stage of his Passion." At this time her mother was taken with a distemper, which caused a swelling on her face to burst, and yet, by Divine inspiration the daughter waited upon her, and was made the means of healing the wound without medicine, and "contrary to all human expectation." Yet it appears that the young Saint had still sins to deplore. "I had committed," she says, "great sins, for on one occasion, being in company with other young girls, I disguised myself during the time of Carnival, from a foolish desire to please them. This has been to me a subject of sorrow and tears all my life, as also the faults I have committed in wearing the trappings of vanity." At eighteen years of age Margaret had a still harder trial to undergo. She had great sweetness of disposition. Many suitors presented themselves, and her mother was desirous that she should marry. She had vowed perpetual chastity, but her mother's tears were a torment to her and an occasion of temptation by the devil, which caused her insupportable torture. When induced to join in the amusements provided for her she had no peace. When putting aside her dress at night the Lord appeared to her after his scourging, and said that her vanities had reduced Him to that state. "In the grief which constrained me," she writes, "I tied this wretched criminal body with cords full of knots, and I bound them so tight that I could hardly breathe or eat. I left those cords there so long that they buried themselves in the flesh, and I could not tear them from it without great violence and cruel pain. I did the same with little chains, which I fastened on my arms; and could only remove them by taking away with them pieces of the flesh. I lay during the night on a plank, or on knotty sticks which I placed in my bed, and afterwards I took the discipline." In spite of all this she was when about twenty strongly tempted to yield and enter the married state; but at length, stimulated by reproaches from the Lord, in which He reminded her how she had been vowed to Himself, her resolution prevailed, and she decided finally to adopt a religious life. She was divinely directed in her twenty-third year to enter the little monastery of Paray, which had been founded forty-five years before.

Having become a member of the Order of the Visitation and a Daughter of St. Francis of Sales, Margaret was trained to cast off all merely human affection and to devote herself only to intercourse with her Divine Master. On the day of her Profession (Nov. 6, 1672), she writes:—"My Divine Lord was pleased to receive me as His spouse, in a manner I am unable to express; I will only say that He treated me as a spouse of Thabor." Two years after this date came the great revelation, of which Margaret Mary gives the following account:—"Being one day before the Blessed Sacrament, having at the time more leisure than usual, I found myself entirely invested with the Divine Presence, but so powerfully that I lost all thought of myself and the place where I was, and abandoned myself to the Divine Spirit, delivering over my heart to the strength of His love. He made me recline, long, upon His Divine breast, where He disclosed to me the wonders of His love and the inexplicable secrets of His Sacred Heart, that He had always kept concealed from me. He opened to me for the first time His Divine Heart, but in a manner so real and sensible that he left me no cause to doubt of the effect this grace produced upon me, though I dread at all times that I may be deceived in all that took place within me. And this is how, it seems to me, that matter took place. He said to me, 'My Divine Heart is so strongly possessed with love for men, and for thee in particular, that, no longer being able to contain in itself the flames of its burning charity, it must spread them abroad by means of thee, and be manifested to them to enrich them with its precious treasures, which I disclose to thee, containing the sanctifying and salutary grace necessary to withdraw them from the abyss of perdition—and I have chosen thee as an abyss of ignorance and unworthiness for the accomplishment of this grand design, in order that all may be done by Me." After this our Lord asked her for her heart. She begged of Him to take it. This He did, and placed it in His own adorable heart, where He showed it to her as a little atom which was being consumed in this burning furnace. Withdrawing it then as a burning flame in form of a heart, He restored it to the place from whence He had taken it, saying to her, "See my wellbeloved, I give you a precious pledge of my love."

ART AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

III.

(Saturday Review.)

In this, our concluding notice of the pictures, we shall give such description as space may permit of the several national schools not already passed under review. Beginning with the French, we can truly say, to the credit of the Vienna Exhibition, that never, except in France itself on the special occasion of some international competition, has a collection been brought together comparable to the present. We do not hold ourselves called upon to enter here on a deliberate criticism of the great French school—a school which will probably remain, for the next half century at least, the foremost in Europe, notwithstanding the loss which France has sustained in the balance of European power. To do justice to so large and so inviting a subject would need not a page, but a volume. We shall content ourselves with a rapid survey, and at once proceed to show the exceptional character of the collection by mentioning some few of the works exhibited. M. Boulanger proves his versatility and audacity by five well-chosen examples. Cæsar at the head of the Roman army marching through the snows of Germany is almost appalling in its veracity. M. Bouguereau, a pretty sentimentalist, and thus a favourite with London dealers and the English public, is seen also by five works, some of a higher order than any which commercial enterprise has yet brought into the London market. M. Breton exhibits four exemples of his naturalistic manner, two of which, depicting peasant life in Brittany, have been for years familiar in the Gallery, of the Luxembourg. M. Cabanel, in five creations two of them large and most important, again stands, notwithstanding his extravagance, in the foremost rank of living painters. "Le triomphe de Flore," and "La mort de Francesca di Rimini et de Paolo Malatesta" cannot be overlooked when the history of the art of the nineteenth century comes to be written. M. Corot proves the monotony of his most charming landscapes combined with figures in no less than eleven effusions of grey-green pigments, the best of which we had the pleasure of praising when exhibited in the Gallery of French Artists in Bond Street. It is curious to observe how certain pictures, in passing habitually from exhibition to exhibition, make in the end the grand tour of Europe. The numerous master works here collected of MM. Delacroix, Desgoffe, Isabey, Rousseau, and Troyon serve still further to raise names which we had thought could not possibly be more exalted. MM. Ary Scheffer and Delaroche, leaders in the opposite school, are again absent, as they ever were from even the international Galleries of their own country. Like some our English painters, presumed to be elect and precious, they have held themselves aloof from the arena of public criticism, not only to their own loss, but to the prejudice of the principles they espoused. Two more painters, who, thanks in great measure to the commercial enterprise of London picture-dealers, are now better known in England than any of their contemporaries, excepting perhaps only M. Edouard Frère, are particularly strong in Vienna. The one, M. Gérome, commands the better part of an entire wall by seven characteristic scenes, of which "La promenade du Harem" on the Nile may be quoted as inimitable in workmanship, and in the delineation of character; this consummate product shows, by its tender silvery greys in the water, as by the shadowy phantoms of palm trees and villages rising like a mirage on the shore, a simple love of natural scenery for which the painter has not had due credit. Four out of these seven works have been seen in London. Need we say that the other artist to whom we refer is M. Meissonier, here more than ever conspicuous by a composition of unwonted size and complexity—Napoleon in 1807, on horseback, surrounded by his staff and in the midst of his army; the foreground is reserved for a body of cavalry rushing headlong at full speed with brandished swords and loud shouts. This very remarkable work, nine feet long and four and a half feet high, lent by Sir Richard Wallace, is naturally viewed by the Germans with admiration and wonder. This picture shows unaccustomed largeness of execution. We must here unwillingly stop in justice to the claims of other nations. We will just add that the 657 works collected fairly represent the very many artists who, unlike those already named, have yet to acquire a European reputation. We are glad to see again "Le marchand d'esclaves," a chief work in the salon of 1867. The painter, M. Victor Giraud, we are sorry to say, died two years ago at the early age of thirty; the State has possessed itself of this pledge of genius. When will our Government pay like tribute to native talent? One cause of the exceptionally high character of the French Galleries is that more than one hundred and fifty pictures are contributed by the State.

Italy makes a strenuous effort to show to advantage at Vienna, but we regret to state that seldom has there been so sad a display as that made by the 277 pictures here ambitiously placed on view. The art of modern Italy has been for several generations obsolete and effete, but latterly a revival has set in; yet the new life, with few exceptions, is as bad as the previous decay and death. Here are present all the styles that have ever been known to exist, and yet not one work is the best of its kind. A place in the International Salon of Honour—a kind of tribune for distinguished talent—has been accorded to Signor Giannetti's "Release of the Queen of Hungary." This attempt at a noble historic style is distinguished almost as a matter of course by feebleness, refinement, and conventionality. It is certainly the reverse of an advance on "The Banishment of the Duke of Athens," by Signor Ussi, a picture which won reward in a previous contest. A fairly favourable sample of the Italian Academic manner is given in Cavaliere Ciseri's tragic scene on the banks of the river Po during the fatal inundation of last year. Signor Fano has been scarcely so successful in the line of contemporary history when he exaggerates the portly swagger of the gallant King coming from the excavations at Herculaneum. There are a few portraits tolerably well painted, and again Cavaliere Induno, in Milan, takes the lead in that rough and ready-handed naturalism which threatens to bring about a revolution in the art of Young Italy. The landscapes, like the figure paintings, are without fixity of purpose. Signor Vertumni, known on the line in our London Academy, is the only artist who approaches nature like a man, with courage, independence, and unflinching truth. One chief use of these world-wide exhibitions is to tell a nation plainly when she is going to the bad.

The Swiss make a respectable show, though the fifty pictures exhibited seldom rise to the standard maintained by the great nations of Europe. It may indeed, be questioned whether the Swiss have more of a national art than of a distinctive language; one is almost tempted to say that, just as the people speak the tongues of France, Germany, and Italy, so do the artists adopt the several styles of the three countries which lie on the frontiers of the Federation. And yet when we look around this Gallery we discover, as might be anticipated, an aptitude among Swiss artists in the direction of snow mountains, Alpine pasture, cattle-herds, and peasant life. The modes of treatment are no doubt borrowed, but the themes are local and national; indeed it is instructive to observe that, as soon as a Swiss artist crosses the frontier in search of a subject, he takes a step in the wrong direction. In this exposition of national character we are once more met with the anomaly that the land of mountains and of storms, a land which most strongly kindles imagination in the stranger, leaves the native cold and prosaic. It is not the spell of imagination, but the love of country and of home, known to be inextinguishable in the Swiss, that serves for inspiration. Data in proof of these conclusions might be cited in abundance did space permit. MM. Koller, Meuron, Grob, Meyor, Stuckelberg, and Vautier are the chiefs in the several departments already indicated.

Belgium and Holland, as heretofore, exhibit in adjacent though separate rooms. Since these two nations were last weighed in the balance, little change either for better or worse has come to pass. Belgium indeed has for years, in Paris, in Pall Mall, and at Kensington, so nearly touched the limits possible to the conditions under which she works, that we know beforehand precisely how far she can go and no further. M. Gallait or the late Baron Leys cannot surpass their former selves. M. Gallait exhibits "Peace" and "War" of which every one had more than enough in the London Academy. The established position of Baron Leys is asserted by six works, all known before. M. Willems, fortunately the only perfect painter of satins now surviving, is less perfect now than he was in Paris six years ago. M. Alfred Stevens, who aims at something more than silks and satins, would justly claim our admiration for character, tact, treatment, &c. had we not seen in London, Paris, or elsewhere all that he has produced or is likely to produce. The same, observation holds as to his brother M. Joseph Stevens, who devotes his undivided talent to that ill-used race the harnessed and heavily burdened dogs of Belgium. In thus reiterating the complaint that there is little new, and that no progress is shown, we do but tell the old story that these International Exhibitions recur too often. We cannot, however, wholly pass over a couple of pictures which are seldom seen outside their resting-places in Brussels. One, by M. Wauters, represents the painter Van Goes when insane. He is seated in a chair, distracted; behind stands a monk leading a company of choristers with the hope that melodious voices may exorcise madness. But the poor painter shows himself tortured all the more. M. Wauters, having in this and other works demonstrated his power, has received as his just reward commissions to execute important mural paintings. The other composition that calls for mention occupies a giant canvas. The subject is the "Fall of the Angels," and the painter is that magnificent madman, the late Antoine Wiertz, the astounding display of whose life's labours in Brussels is doubtless familiar to many of our readers. M. Wiertz, consumed by vanity, cherished the belief that he could surpass any of the old masters whom he might choose to emulate, and the composition before us, it may be admitted, exceeds Rubens in extravagance. The volume and weight of this Belgian section are further enhanced by works of unusual worth from MM. Keyser, Portaels, Madou, and Clays in their several departments. We feel bound to mention as a bad sign that here and in other rooms large tickets *a vendre* are placed on the frames. Thus the Exhibition is scarcely saved from sinking into a shop.

The Dutch, who are always anxious not to be confounded with their neighbours the Belgians, make a small but laudable display. Yet M. Alma Tedema, the one signal phenomenon in Dutch art, does not appear at all, possibly because he is now a naturalized English subject. Among the best-known painters represented are M. Israels, the pathetic chronicler of peasant life; M. Bisschop, who sometimes takes the spectator back to Rembrandt; M. Bosboom, an absolute genius when within a small church interior; and one or more capital marine painters, especially M. Mesdag, who has always been fairly well placed in our Royal Academy. A survey of this Gallery shows that Dutch painters of the present day cherish the traditions of their forefathers, and emulate all antecedent styles from Rembrandt to Teniers; that, like the Swiss, they are true to their country and their people; that they do not, for the sake of the sky of Italy or the blue waters of the Mediterranean, surrender the fogs of Holland and the mud of the Zuyder Zee.

In the Northern schools of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, little calls for observation. The best Russian picture is that of the Winter Fair in St. Petersburg, a work which attracted at Kensington the attention which might have been anticipated from its fame in Russia. Denmark does her best, but bad is the best; her distinction is that she takes the lowest place in the scale of European art. Norway and Sweden approach as closely to each other as sister nations can do. Each continues as heretofore to be faithful to a twofold vocation; first, that of delineating the life of the peasant in those Northern latitudes, as in the *genre* compositions of MM. Tidemand, Fagerlin, Jernberg, and Nordenberg; and secondly, that of giving a faithful and loving transcript of fiords, torrents, water-mills, and forests, as in the landscapes of MM. Gude, Eckersberg, M. Müller, and E. Berg. These products from the North strikingly illustrate the law everywhere proclaimed within these Galleries, that a national art is true, strong, and vital just in proportion as it proves itself faithful to the life of the people and to the local aspects of nature.

It is with pain that we again speak of the humiliating position forced upon our English artists. Seventy-two pictures, even though they had been better selected than those now exhibited at Vienna, cannot possibly do justice to our native school. Yet we know that Germans appreciate the English collection even such as it is. Still every one must feel that English pictures, usually limited to cabinet size, and for the most part content with a *genre* treatment, necessarily suffer when brought into competition with large canvasses from France and Germany, and even from Italy and Russia. We devoutly wish that it were possible for the whole Royal Academy to go over bodily to Vienna. Academicians and Associates would then have to confess, as did Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Vatican, that they were brought into contact with noble works whereof they could not so much as comprehend even the fundamental principles. Yet we naturally looked for some compensation in the direction of English landscape and of native water-colour drawing. But the good cause of the one was rendered hopeless by two chief productions from the pencil of Mr. Richard Redgrave, R.A.; while as to English water-colours, what do we find? Why that here conspicuously are the men and the works that stand at a discount in London. The spaces assigned to England is avowedly inadequate; and yet, as if to make bad worse, the walls reserved for the fine arts are usurped by botanical diagrams and other abortions of "science and art." Never before has a nation gone into battle more deliberately courting defeat. It is right that our English painters, sculptors, and architects, when they find themselves humiliated in Vienna as they were in Paris, should know that it is to their generous and disinterested friends at South Kensington that their gratitude will be due.

In our next article we hope to speak of the Sculpture of the Exhibition.

PROFESSOR OWEN has just described the skull of a new toothed fossil bird found in the London clay of the Isle of Sheppey. Its remarkable feature is the denticulation of the alveolar margins of the jaws. These denticulations are of two sizes, the larger ones being from two to three lines in length, and separated by intervals of about half an inch, the smaller being about half a line in length, and occupying the space between the larger denticles. In shape they are compressed cones. Microscopically examined, they give unmistakable evidence of being avian bone. The total length of the head must have been about six inches. There are features which seem to point to the Goosanders and Mergansers as near allies, in both of which the beak is strongly denticulated, but these denticulations are only on the horny bill, and not insertions in the alveolar margin. Professor Owen calls it *Odontopteryx toliapicus*, and considers it represents a warm-blooded, feathered biped with wings web footed, and a fish-eater. This is gratifying after the discovery of the Kansas bird.

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Do	do	12	do	do	5 "

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